

A VOICE FROM THE ARMY.

What the Soldiers Think of the Peace Party.
ONE HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA ("ROUNDHEADS")
CAMP OF THE 100TH REGT., P. V.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 14, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers and privates of the 100th ("Roundheads") Regt., P. V., for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on questions now agitating the country in reference to the war, Lieut.-Col. M. M. Dawson was called to the chair and Capt. J. H. Cline appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the President, and a Committee previously appointed, consisting of Capt. S. Bentz, Chaplain A. R. Brown, Capt. J. P. Blair, Corp. Herzer, B. Durant, Co. A, Surgeon W. C. Simcock, Lieut. J. Justice, and Privates Wm. Taylor, Co. G, reported the following resolutions, which were first unanimously adopted by shoulder-voting and afterward by acclamation, as fully expressing the sentiments of the regiment in reference to those questions:

"Whereas, a vast civil war is now convulsing our beloved country, involving the deepest interests of man, and imperiling our fortunes and our lives—a war for which we have cheerfully staked up all the endearments of our homes.

And, Whereas, on the results of the present momentous struggle depend not only our liberties and future greatness as a nation, but also the triumph of freedom and Equal Rights throughout the world, and the elevation of our race in the scale of being;

And, Whereas, the conflict has called forth every element both North and South, hostile to a Republican form of Government, a wily and desperate foe in front, and mean cowardly traitors of treason in the rear; therefore,

Resolved, That notwithstanding evil influences have been brought to bear upon the army by political partisans to advance their own base designs and give aid to the traitors of the South; also, that newspapers containing treasonable articles, denunciatory of the Government and constituted authorities of the nation, and magnifying the reverses of our arms, have been circulated in the Army for the purpose of discouraging us to such a degree that it was hoped that we would submit to a dishonorable peace, yet we spurn with contempt every proposition of Southern Copperheads for compromise, which is not only repugnant with moral scorn by the enemy themselves as coming from such ignoble source, but decided by them to be utterly impossible. We want no peace till the emblem of the nation shall again wave over every village and hamlet of the rebellious States.

Resolved, That these men, by their opposition at first to an armed resistance of rebellion, and their predictions that the Rebellion could never be subdued, as well as their subsequent acts assisting and verifying their prediction; by their lack of sympathy with the successes, and their ill-disguised assistance over the reverses of our Union armies; by their denunciations of what they designate as tyrannical and arbitrary acts of the Administration, and their alliance regarding the despatch of our foes in arms and the Rebel leaders; by their sympathy with Rebels taken prisoners in acts of treason and rebellion, and their utter indifference to atrocious wrongs perpetrated on citizens of the Union in the Southern States; by their declared hatred of loyal sections, and willingness to sacrifice them as the price of a reunion with the States in rebellion; by their discouragements of disloyalty and threats of opposition to drafts and conscription—sharply betray that propositions of peace and compromise from them are acts of sympathy with rebellion and hostility to the Government engaged in maintaining a war for its own existence; that, by their public acts and resolutions, they gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and disheartened our army, by a show of division and distraction in the loyal States. In short, they are an integral part of the Rebellion, by the law of nations traitors, and, as such, should suffer the traitor's doom.

Resolved, That there is no other means now at our disposal for suppressing the Rebellion and restoring peace than an active and determined prosecution of the war until every vestige of treason and its accursed cause shall be effaced forever. Resolved, That we are as willing to incur danger and undergo toll now as ever, and that any exertions of a treacherous press to the contrary, any shameless slanders upon the whole army, and upon the veteran Ninth Army Corps, and the 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in particular.

Resolved, That we do give and we believe it to be the duty of all loyal citizens and soldiers to give a hearty support to the several acts of the Administration to overthrow the Rebellion. And as threats of opposition to the late conscription act are now made, as we are informed, by traitors and Rebels at home, we wish it understood that we heartily approve that act, and call upon the Government strictly and impartially to enforce it, and, if need be, to use the army now in the field to make men who have heretofore enjoyed in their homes the protection of our arms, to bear their equal share in our trials and perils.

Resolved, That we regard with pleasure the means that are now being used by our loyal friends to expose traitors and treason at home. We would urge upon them the most vigorous efforts and if need be, the most decisive and summary measures to take effect consistent with law. To those loyal men we would say, our hearts are with you in the noble work, and your example in turn shall cheer your sons and brothers far away upon the union. To sympathizers with rebellion we would solemnly utter the warning that persistence in their course can scarcely fail among its first results to bring to their own doors with all its horrors the civil war which as yet happily has only ravaged our Southern borders.

Resolved, That Andrew G. Curtis deserves the heartfelt thanks of all Pennsylvanians soldiers to whom, in an eminent degree, both in active service and in the hospitals, he has been a friend and benefactor. To his untiring energy and patriotism the whole country is indebted, and his name cannot fail to be immortal upon the page of our national history.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the loyal papers at home, with a request for their publication. On motion the meeting adjourned.

Lieut.-Col. M. M. DAWSON, President.

Capt. J. H. CLINE, Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

The officers of the 111th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which is stationed near Acquia Creek Landing, Va., met on the 11th inst. to express their views on the subject of the war, and to take into consideration the rumors which have been mistakenly circulated respecting the feelings of the soldiers in the field. Col. Geo. A. Gorham was called to preside, and the following preamble and resolutions—prepared by a Committee previously chosen, consisting of Chaplain L. D. Williams, Major J. A. Boyle, and Lieut. J. M. Wells—were submitted, and unanimously and heartily adopted. They were then submitted to all the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, drawn up for the purpose. All who cordially and unequivocally approved were requested to answer "Aye," and all that disagreed "No." Whereupon the entire regiment voted "Aye," and then sent up three loud and hearty cheers.

At the breaking out of the present stupendous Rebellion, our sentiment seemed to pervade the Northern mind, and that was, that the Republic must and shall live, and that the wicked and unscrupulous conspiracy for its destruction, should be speedily crushed, by whatever legitimate means the Government could employ. Parties forgot their differences, and with one accord joined hands in the common cause of their country. Political opponents, who esteemed the party of the war as more valuable than the mere triumph of a party, laid aside their animosities, and saw eye to eye. The patriotic and enthusiastic uprising of the people, inspired by the spirit of an early subversion of the insurgents; and had the citizens of the loyal States, or had the authorities at Washington, foreseen that the Rebellion would assume such prodigious proportions, it would not have been difficult, at that time, to raise a military force adequate to the emergency. Wherever in any Northern State, was the individual to be found, who dared openly to advocate the surrender of the largest and best portion of the country—much of it bought with the people's money,—including the Atlantic coast from Delaware Bay to the southern extremity of Texas, all the approaches to the Capital, and even the Capital itself, the control of the Gulf, and the navigation of the Mississippi, to an extent far, insolent and defiant in advance, and possessing both the power and the determination to perpetrate perpetual outrages upon our commerce, our manufactures, our agricultural, and all our material interest! A people that could tamely submit to the murderous traitors that infested the Republic, with the knife at its very throat, would surely submit to any indignity that despots might subsequently offer, and would soon become no people. And where was the man in the free States, when our national existence was threatened, and was upon the Government was already inaugurated, who dares to propose, that the worst despotism on the face of the earth should be allowed to establish itself upon our soil, and rule this Western Hemisphere? And, yet, recent events have disclosed the astounding fact, that there were traitors throughout the South, even more black-hearted than their fellow-soldiers of the North, still lacking their courage. The popular current was so impetuous, that they shrank from encountering it, and these sneaking, dastardly, secret enemies of their country, were born along upon the irresistible wave of public opinion. But, when the fearful power of this enormous rebellion was fully developed, when our armies began to meet in reverse, when the roar and effects of war began to reverberate, these secret enemies of the Union imagined that they could present us to the Union as the only ones who, at home, and to create disengagement among our soldiers in the field. And eagerly did they seize the opportunity, by every device, to the soldiers and officers of this regi-

ment was held to-day at the regimental headquarters, in pursuance of the following call, signed by all the officers of the regiment:

"The undersigned officers of the 150th Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers respectfully request Col. White, commanding the regiment, to call a meeting for the purpose of expressing their earnest loyalty and devotion to their country and its Government, and their detestation of the Northern traitors they have been from the beginning. But the great heart of the American people is right, and its mighty thunders for national existence, in this tremendous crisis, are but the responses of freemen to that sublime and noble sentiment enunciated by America's great statement: 'Liberty and union now and forever, one and inseparable!' In view of the persistent efforts made to misrepresent our views and feelings at home, while we are absent in the field, we do it earnestly fitting that we declare to our countrymen, and to the world, our sentiments and determinations. Therefore,

Resolved, That the reports so injuriously circulated by those who sympathize with the Rebels, that the Army of the Potomac is demoralized, are an unjust reflection upon the officers and men composing that noble command, and are in themselves utterly and basely false, and have their origin in the traitorous proclivities of those who ignore their nationality and hate the Government that protects them.

Resolved, That those who cast such imputations on the loyalty, courage, and obedience of the soldiers engaged in this terrible conflict, are guilty of inflicting a grievous wrong upon men who have volunteered to fight their battles, and defend their rights. They would rob them of those noble traits which are the boast and pride of the soldier—his ardent love of country, his prompt and unquestioning obedience to orders, his voluntary sacrifice of domestic comforts, his willing separation from home and friends, his patient endurance of the march, and his heroic courage on the field of battle. We hold these cowardly traitors in contempt, and would infinitely prefer that they would openly join their fellow conspirators in the South, and meet us face to face, rather than attempt to stab our reputation in a manner which allows us no means of redress.

Resolved, That patriotism and justice alike forbid any compromise with traitors in arms against their country, and that our observation and experience as soldiers convince us that there can be no permanent or honorable peace until the Rebels are conquered by the force of our arms.

Resolved, That notwithstanding evil influences have been brought to bear upon the army by political partisans to advance their own base designs and give aid to the traitors of the South; also, that newspapers containing treasonable articles, denunciatory of the Government and constituted authorities of the nation, and magnifying the reverses of our arms, have been circulated in the Army for the purpose of discouraging us to such a degree that it was hoped that we would submit to a dishonorable peace, yet we spurn with contempt every proposition of Southern Copperheads for compromise, which is not only repugnant with moral scorn by the enemy themselves as coming from such ignoble source, but decided by them to be utterly impossible. We want no peace till the emblem of the nation shall again wave over every village and hamlet of the rebellious States.

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